FIRST EDITION

MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT DUEL.

The United States and Spain.

Horrible Tragedy in Tennessee

The Suicide of Manager Lingard.

"You Have Sent for Me," Etc.

More of the Celestial Shoemakers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE MISSISSIPPI RACE.

The Reigning Western Sensation—A Track Twelve Hundred Miles Long and a Million

The Western papers are filled with accounts of the great steamboat duel to the exclusion almost of all other news. The Democrat and Republican of St. Louis, both mammoth sheets, come to us with enough matter in each to fill a good-sized volume. From the Democrat of the oth instant we extract as follows:-

At one minute to 5 o'clock, June 30, 1870, the Robert E. Lee left St. Mary's Market, immedi-ately followed by the Natchez, and the great race was commenced. For an instant each boat staggered in the water like a race-horse that is being brought to the scratch; and then darting forward with an impetus such as they had never felt before, sprang forward on their courses, And the Natchez and the Lee were tiying! Up from the excited thousands—as from the earth, and air, and water—came the thunderous applause, until the air was "all a yell," and the earth as far as the eye could reach-confusion. Words cannot describe that scene-imagination cannot picture it. Even to look upon it at a moment of such excitement would scarcely enable one to comprehend it. The contrast between the conduct of the populace on shore and the persons on board the racers, at first sight, would seem strangely singular to one unused to such a scene-and who is not? On shore it is one wild tumult of excitement-on board, almost a calm.

Far as the city limits extend, and beyond, the banks were lined by shouting multitudes, and as one of the five steamers which started up the river with excursionists was passed, each cargo of living freight lent its lungs to the occasion. The only quiet spots in all creation seemed to be the decks of the flying steamers.

The contribution of the populace to such a contest is its expressions of joy and sympathy, its words of cheer and encouragement. The contribution of the crew on board is much nerve, courage, determination, energy, and no end to close watching and hard work. Their time for shouting is after the race.

No one can imagine the terrible strain there is upon the minds and nerves of those who have n charge a boat and its machinery while making such a race as this. There is an eye upon her every movement-upon every spot about herat every moment. Every stroke of her mighty arm is followed by an anxious eye. The index finger on the dial of her steam gauge can scarcely move over a figure—her very breathings are almost counted. And so it happens that there is usually less danger in running races than on ordinary rens.

On the wharf-boat at Natchez were the horns of the Princess tastefully decorated and in waiting for the leading boat. On them in gilt letters are the words, "Time of the Princess from New Orleans to Natchez, 17 hours and 30 minutes; why don't you take the horns?" The Lee touched the wharf-boat, and that question has not yet been repeated.

On flew the boats, and at every bend of the river, at every house, at every hamlet, excited crowds awaited their arrival. Where cannon could be had it was used with a will. and where it could not be produced, anvils were substituted. Old and young, male and female, white and black, people from the river shore and people from points within 30 miles each way, slocked to the shore to witness the mightiest race that ever lashed the waters of the turbulent old river into fury.

Thirty-five miles above New Orleans a supply

pipe on the Lee gave way, causing a little loss of time, and forming one more drawback during the rest of the run. No correct estimate can be made of time lost by this accident in the aggre gate, but it must have been considerable, as the engineer had to cool her down to ninety pounds of steam before he could fix it.

At 3 A. M. on the first night out, a leak was sprung in the mud-drum, which, when noticed, had contributed its little share to retard the progress of the Lee.

All the way to Vicksburg the Natchez was plainly to be seen, though losing ground steadily. from that point, arriving at the long reach at Helena, where, as the Lee passed out, the bow of the Natchez was observed just rounding the point. From there on nothing but her smoke at intervals was ever seen, and by that she always seemed to be out in the country.

Just above Vicksburg the Frank Pargoud was overhauled, and the supply of fuel sent aboard

from her was taken on board.

At Memphis the wildest eathusiasm prevailed. Although late at night her whole population seemed to have gathered upon the river bank, and bonfires were blazing everywhere. Unfortunately the first great beauty of the scene was lost to the Lee as the Thompson Dean, ahead of the Lee, caused the Memphis people by mistake to touch off their fireworks and shout themselves

At Columbus, growds lined the wharf, streets and houses, cannon were fired, and the cheering

About eight miles below Cairo the Evansville and Cairo packet Idlewild, the lightning express of the lower Ohio, crowded with people from all points on the Ohio, who had come down to witness the great race, lay in waiting to secure the

Lee's Louisville people.

As the Lee approached she conceived the idea that if she would gather a large head of steam, and turn on a full head just as she came opposite, she could keep alongside sufficiently long to allow passengers to get on board. She did so, and ran as she had never run before, but she learned in a few seconds that it was wildly idle for the Idlewild to try to keep pace with the Lee. Ringing "slow bell," the Lee allowed her

to come up and get the passengers.

From the moment of catching sight of Cairo from the bend, round upon round of artillery was fired by the excited citizens until long after the Lee had passed the city. Throngs of people were congregated from the extreme point of the sand-bar at the junction of the rivers, all the way up to the city along Front street, over the wharf-boats, over the house-tops-every place from which a view of the river could be ob

At a point seven miles from the confluence of the rivers, where the channel runs close to the ols shore, hundreds of Calroites had assembled to witness the flight of the birds. During the night the river seemed one blaze

of light, so numerous were the bondres. -It is interesting to summer tourists to learn that a trout has recently been caught in Lake Winnepisseegee, measuring thirty-four inches from tip to tip, and weighing twenty-nine and a half pounds,

TRAGIC FATE OF AN ACTOR.

James W. Lingard Destroys Himself by Drewning Personal Sketch of the Deceased. The fears entertained by the friends of Mr. James W. Lingard, the actor, who so suddenly disappeared on Wednesday evening, have been realized, and there now remains no doubt but that he committed suicide. On Thursday morng the remains of a man, then unknown, were found in the dock foot of Bank street, North liver, and removed to the Morgue. After searching through the city for the missing gentleman without effect, Mr. Edward L. Murphy, of No. 134 Bowery, a particular friend of the actor, yesterday morning called at the Morgue, and there, much to his surprise and horror, identified the body found at the foot of Bank street as that of Mr. Lingard. The face and oody of deceased were greatly swollen, but the

features were not much distorted.

Mr. James W. Lingard was a native of England, and came to the United States in 1848, and for the past twenty-two years was known as one of the most prominent actors and managers in the Union. Before he made his appearance in America he had resolved upon the career of an actor. His education had been thorough, and his own physical and mental characterities were such as to command the public applause. He first played before a New York audience in 1848, during the famous engagement of Macready at the Astor Place Opera House, when that distinguished actor was mobbed by a band

of rioters. His chief impersonation at that time was "Malcolm," in Macheth. After a brief sojourn in America, Mr. Lingard returned to England, where he married, in 1849, the wife he has just widowed. He soon returned to the United States, and repaired to Philadelphia, where he was engaged with Mr. Fredericks as prompter at the Chesnut Street Theatre. In 1852 Mr. Lingard again came to New York, and then displayed the highest order of histrionic talent in

IMPERSONATION OF "UNCLE TOM," in Uncle Tom's Oabin. At this time (1854) the National Theatre was one of the leading playhouses in the city, and Mr. Lingard kept the character running for 368 consecutive nights, before crowded houses, that demonstrated the popular appreciation by every tribute that can be pald to a master of the stage. Here began his great success; and during this personal triumph Mr. Lingard repeatedly manifested those generous and noble traits of character which secured him many friends, who stood by him during all his unfortunate troubles. In his hour of plenty he remembered those in their hour of need. His purse was always open, and his heart went out in sympathy toward the poor and struggling of his uncertain profession. After his engagement at the National Theatre he also played for a short time in Gio, the Armorer of Tyre, representing the part of "Kisal Ludin."

Mr. Lingard afterwards took THE OLD BOWERY THEATRE

with George L. Fox, and on September 5, 1861. inaugurated the New Bowery Theatre, which was built for him and Mr. Fox by Mr. James R. Whiting. With his new enterprise Mr. Lingard was very successful, and accumulated money rapidly. He was an excellent business man, possessed of abundant discretion, good sound common sense, and having been an actor himself, proved able to manage the New Bowery so that it returned large revenues. On Dec. 17, 1866, the New Bowery was totally destroyed by fire, Mr. Lingard losing over \$150,000 by the disastrous conflagration. Though he did not own the theatre, he had large amounts invested in costumes and histrionic paraphernalia, by the loss of which he was ruined. His wardrobe was extensive and superb, and some of the wealthiest managers in the city would borrow costumes from him, which he always lent willingly,

THE LAST PIECE PERFORMED at the New Bowery under his management was Griffith Gaunt, as dramatized by Augustin Daly.
Suddealy prostrated by the destruction of a
very profitable business, Mr. Lingard severely felt his misfortune; but his exalted character, his true, manly, and noble attributes, had made friends who did not forsake him with the frown of fortune. A large sum was tendered him and, though against the advice of some of his best friends he leased the Theatre Comique, in the e He now failed hotel, and opened the Lingard House, in Broadway, near Eighth street, and here, too he At other times he was engaged in business in Seventh avenue, but it does not appear that latterly his efforts were attended with any pecuniary success. His last appearance pre-vious to suicide was at the Old Bowery, on July when he played at the benefit of Offver Doug Byron.

The personal characteristics of Mr. Lingard are dwelt upon by his friends as second to none that can distinguish a straightforward, honorable, and outspoken man of the world .- N. Y

HORRIBLE CRIME.

One of the Most Feroclous Deeds on Record-A Whole Family Polsoned by a Human Mon-

The Memphis Appeal of a recent date says: We are indebted to Walker Wood, Esq., who arrived from Somerville yesterday, for the particulars of one of the most cold-blooded and horrible affairs that we have ever heard ofbeing the poisoning of an entire family, consisting of a father and three children, by an assassin, whose sole motive was revenge. The circumstances, as detailed by Mr. Wood, are as

Some two or three years ago a very quiet, peaceable man named Harrison Baily, living some four or five miles from Somerville, kille a man (whose name it is thought best not to mention), as it was proven on trial, in self-defense. He was arrested, examined, and dis-charged, as entirely justifiable; but a relative of the man who was killed made a vow to revenge him, and a few months ago was heard to swear that "neither Harrison Baily nor Ben. Chambers (a witness who testified very strongly in his favor) should live to see the 30th of June."

On Saturday last, Mr. Baily visited Somerville to transact some business, and on returning home in the evening, saw lying in the road, just before reaching his place, a package neatly done up in white paper. He dismounted, picked it up, and on unrolling it, discovered it to be a small porter bottle full or nearly full of liquorlooking, to use his own words, "as if two or three drinks had been taken out of it. picking it up he noticed that it was slightly imbedded in the loose earth of the road, as if it had fallen some distance, and as he knew that his neighbor, Mr. McFadden, had been in town, and had started out just ahead of him, he concluded that it was his private bottle which had jolted out of his pocket, and determined to take it home and use it. He was strengthened in this idea by learning, on reaching home, that Mr. McFadden passed by only a few minutes before,

and that no one had passed since. After resting he opened the bottle, and on tasting it, finding it to be what he thought a very good article of whisky, made a toddy of a portion of the contents. His three little children, one a girl of eleven years of age, and two boys, aged respectively eight and four, crowding around him while he was doing so, after he had made it he gave each of them a cip, and drank

off the balance himself. That was a fatal draught! A few moments after drinking, each was selzed with a burning, griping pain in the stomach, which soon became alarming. Aid was summoned, but came too late, and in two short hours all four were stiff

The news was soon spread among his neighbors and created intense excitement. The deadly bottle was examined and the liquor found to be saturated with strychnia. Mr. Bally hav-

ing recounted how, and where he found the bottle, parties went to the spot, and an examination revealed the fact that it had been thrown into the road from a clump of thick undergrowth, to and from which the party who threw it had walked on his heels so as to leave no track behind. Mr. McFadden having been interrogated, declared that there was no bottle or bundle in the road when he passed by, some minutes before, consequently it was thrown there by some one who was watching for Bally, and who intended that he should find it and use

The oath of the party spoken of above was then remembered, and it, along with various other things, directed suspicion to him, and it was determined to arrest him. When the officers went to look for him however, he was gone, and though diligent search has been made no traces of him have as yet been found.

The police and detectives in various localities have been notified to keep a sharp lookout for him, and he will no doubt be caught sooner or later. The wrath of heaven is sure to overtake the wretch who could deliberately commit so great and so monstrous a crime.

THE CELESTIAL SHOEMAKERS.

The Catnamen at Work-Progress of the Apprendices-tharacteristics and Appearance.

The experiment of introducing Chinese labor Massachusetts seems to be quite successful. make the following extracts from a long

letter in the Beston Post, giving an account of the "situation" in North Adams:-The last of Mr. Sampson's seventy-five Chinese shoemakers having been set to work to-day, and the whole number being now industriously employed, some idealof their capabilities and efficiency can be formed, all this having been mere conjecture in the past. To-day completes three weeks from the first entry of the Mongolians into the shops, and to-day there are several "teams" who no longer require the supervision of an instructor, but work on their own hook, and turn out equally good work with the avenook, and turn out equally good work with the average of that performed by the Crispins. In fact, Mr. Sampson declares that his work never averaged as good in quality, under the old dispensation, as now. As to rapidity, of course the Orientals are inferior as yet to their predecessors. It has been thought best to allow them to take their countries, whether own time, morely required that he was to take their own time, merely requiring that the work shall be well and thoroughly done, and allow them to gain speed hereafter. But if the Chinamen be not as rapid as the Crispins, they make up in persistent, unremitting industry, which, in the long run, will enable them to make a fair showing, at least, as to quantity of work turned out. To-day the last derachment of fifteen, who have hitherto been in blissful ignorance of the art, were brought into the shops, and, under the tutelage of their brethren who have already acquired it, are plunging into its mysteries.

OBSERVATION AND IMITATION. The Chinese are a most observant and imitative people. Their little, oblique, almond eyes take in a great deal of what is going on around them, and on occasion they prove that their memories are alike quick and retentive and their facility of execution good. With their utter ignorance both of the craft and of our language, it is a matter of surprise how speedily and thoroughly they have mastered the technicalities of the business, and what they are shown once they rarely forget or need to be shown a second time. Hence their progress in acquiring the trade has been as rapid as that of average Englishspeaking apprentices, and has far exceeded the ex-pectations of Mr. Sampson, or his Superintendent, Mr. Chase.

A VIEW OF THE WORK-ROOM. A VIEW OF THE WORK-ROOM.

It is a novel and pleasing sight that the bottoming room in Mr. Sampson's factory presents. All around the spacious apartment, which is on the second floor, and lighted on three sides, are "teams" of the yellow-skinned apprentices, industriously pegging away each at his own particular branch, and passing the work along to its next stage. Each "team" consists of three men, each of whom performs a certain part of the bartomine. whom performs a certain part of the bottoming, and together completing the shoes ready for the finishers. In the centre stand two pegging-machines, which are already managed with much skill by a couple of the Celestials. The foreman and interpreter, Ah Sing, or, as he now calls himself, Charley Sing, is a tall, goodlooking young fellow, who speaks, reads and writes English with considerable facility. He is very quiet and unassuming in his manners, but has excellent government over his Oriental brethren, and is the principal medium of communication between them and the white instructors and foremen.

PERSONNEL OF THE JOHNS. All the men are young, none over twenty-two, save the two cooks, who are over thirty and are the only married men in the party, and a few boys of from fourteen to eighteen. The cooks, being elders. comparatively, and much respected therefor, act as judges, in a measure, of any trilling disagreements that may arise, but as yet there has been no occasion for their services. The dress of the "Johns" consists of a loose blouse of flannel denim, loose trousers of something between a Zouave and a sailor cut-that is, they are baggy all over and wide at the bottom— dannel shirts, white socks, and Chinese shoes, with felt soles three-quarters of an inch thick and black cloth uppers, and common felt hats. Their blonses and trousers are generally dark blue in color and their hats black, though a few light ones are seen. All wear the national queue or pig-tail.

ON THE STREETS. After working hours, quite a number of them can requently be seen on the street, and they make the necessary purchases of clothing, etc., at the stores very quietly. They seem much impressed by the factory girls whom they have seen, and their almond eyes convey many glances of admiration when they meet them. Last night I observed a couple of Mon gols in an apparently animated conversation with two dooming girls, and heard them repeat the merry good nights" of their fair enslavers with evident

BIG INJUN.

Council at Fort Scott-Cheerful Speeches of the Chiefs Appreciation of General Hazen's Efforts.

At a recent council at Fort Scott, Kansas, with the Ulchitu Indians, in relation to their going on to a fixed reservation, the following speeches were made. As-soa owa, Chief of the Artchitas, said:

General Hazen told us a long time ago he would send us an agent, a man who would look after our interests and provide for our wauts; and now that you have come we feel glad, for now we believe that our father in Washington intends to do something for us. " " We feel proud to know that the Government intends giving us a country to be known as our country and our children's country; for when we come to breathe our last breath we can

when we come to breathe our last breath we can say to our children this is your country.

We are very glad to see you here to-day, for we teel that you are sent here by your father, General Hazen, and we know that for the love you bear him you will not do anything wrong. It seems that there is a brighter sun shining to-day than has ever shone before, and our hearts have been made joyful by your good talk. y your good talk. l'owaconie Dove, chief of the Towaconies, said:

I am a red man. I sometimes think white men hink red men have no memories, but the God above has given us memories the same as white people. We remember all the good deeds and bad deeds that have ever been done for us. If the white men here do not assist us we cannot help it. We believe the good God above will do as much for us as he will do for the white man—and we look to him for help. I believe that God has said to the white man, "Be good to the Indian, and do not wrong him, for you are living in his country." And if the white man does not do this, he not only wrongs us, but his Maker. A long time ago we were a powerful people, but by having intercourse with the whites we have gradually become poor. I know there is a vast difference between white people, for there are some white people who fear God and try to carry out his teachings. We believe that you fear God, and that has given us memories the same as white people. teachings. We believe that you fear God, and that you will do by us as you say. We were told a long time ago that we should have schools for the education of our children, but this has not been done.

time ago that we should have schools for the education of our children, but this has not been done.
We hope that you will organize schools for us; and
as you have told us you would, we believe you.
Buffalo Good, Chief of the Wacoes, said:—
I have been trying to do good for a number of
years, and if you can only obtain the object for which
we are assembled we will love you as a brother. Today I feel like a man who has land—who has a
country—and I am proud of it. We have been
taught to believe that we had a country, for the
bones of our fathers, our children, and our
friends lie mouldering on these plains and hills,
but now that we find that we have no country,
we are glad to know the Government intends to
set apart a portion of this country for us and
our children. We have no way of keeping records
like white people, but I remember when I was a like white people, but I remember when I was a small boy there was a big council held with those Indians, on the sput where Fort Sill now stands, and they were told all this country, from the Canadlan

to Red river, was ours, and that papers were signed giving the Indians all this country, and I think those papers should be on record in Washington now. I know I am speaking with the eyes of God above looking down upon me, and I know if I were to tell you a lie be would feel bad. I only wish to tell the truth for the good of my people. The Government may go out on the prairies and hold councils with the wild Indians, and they will say yes to everything and make all kinds of promises, but they only do so for the purpose of getting sugar and coffee. We mean what we say.

The wild Indians have tried to make fan of me for following the white man's road, but now I shail rise home, and when I go forth in the morning to viet

following the white man's road, but now I shall rise in the morning feeling that I have a country and a my corn-field and garden my heart will feel glad that that corn is growing on my own ground. All we want now is that the Government furnish us tools and good white men to show us how to use them, for you must keep in mind that we are poor, igno rant Indians, and not skilled in using the imple ments of husbandry.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The Pullman Palace Cars-Cause of the Disagreement. A despatch in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday announced the withdrawal of the Pullman

palace cars from the Central Pacific Railroad. This is the result of a disagreement as to terms between the company and the proprietors. In anticipation of the event, the San Francisco Morning Call a few days since said:-"It has been announced that the last train of

Pullman cars will leave San Francisco on the 7th of July. In this connection we notice that the Pullman Company advertise that hereafter the 'elegant Pullman hotel train' will be run once a week from Ogden to Omaha. Good accommodations unquestionably increase travel, for there is a large population which will not go and come over the Pacine Railroad unless the accommodations be such as to suit them. A considerable propor-tion of the travel, so far, has been excursionists. Half of these persons could not have been induced to make a trip to Cali-fornia in an ordinary car. So with numbers of our own citizens; they go East because it is almost like staying at home—a mere pleasure excursion. Even with travel from Europe to China, Australia, etc., thousands of persons would be induced to pass through California from hearing of the luxurious Pullman train. Withdraw these cars—even withdraw them from the Central Pacific Road—and we believe a great source of revenue will have been lost to the company, and there would certainly be lacking that kind of travel which is likely to bring capital to this State. There is no estimating the benefits which we may ultimately derive from the visit of even a hundred men representing large capital. Millions of dollars may be invested in California from having visited us and seen the advantages which the State offers. The inhabitants of Chicago understand this, for they encourage running the best cars in every direction from that city. They would never submit to making it difficult to reach Chicago from the Atlantic cities. Can California afford to clog up its great highway-shut off the very men who are most likely to benefit us? We do not think so,

Complication of the United States in the European Urisis.

A CARD FROM THE CUBAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:—I beg mpending European imbroglio over the Spanish

If there be war, one of the first acts of France will be to despatch a fleet to seize Hayana, an easy matter with her immense naval resources. The United States having recently denied the existence of any actual war in Cuba for independence, and from the highest official quarter having belittled the efforts and resources of the patriots to the grade of an insignificant tumult, and, moreover, in connection with events in that island, having virtually abjured the "Monroe doctrine," surely in the event of the seigner. I predict they could not with event of the seizure I predict they could not, with any grace or consistency, object to it on the part of France as a vital act of war against Spain, the only party recognized by the United States as having po-

itical or military existence in Cuba. As matters stand in the present attitude of the authorities of the United States towards the Cubans, the latter, of course, would be ready to welcome and co-operate with the French, for their absorbing motive and desire is to be rid of Spaniards at all cost. Therefore, that which would soonest effect the riddance they would be quick to embrace, especially since they can no longer look to the United States, officially, except as hostile to their freedom from Spain

For interference with this step by France, the United States would have to set up the proposition that they cannot tolerate the possession of Cuba by any European power except Spain—a proposition which would make this country the ally of Spain and justly array all Cubans eagerly on the side of France, a power upon which they already have good reasons to look with favor.

reasons to look with favor.

The United States may not honorably seize Cuba in the exigency of a war between Spain and France, to hold it—that is, cannot take advantage of Spain's weakness to rob her, or except to keep it in trust for Spain, and afterwards hand back a million and a ferromagnetic that processing erned by the state of the processing erned by the state of the state Americans to that notoriously cruel, brutal power, if it should continue a power at the close of the coming war.

A sore complication is at hand in this connection as sure as sunlight, unless some immediate and practical step is taken to avoid it. That step is upon the path toward right and justice, and will involve simply a formal official declaration at once on the part of the United States Government that a war exists in Cuba with two parties—one Spain, the other the Cuban patriots. But the least delay is fraught with danger. Respectfully, New York, July 8, 1870. THOMAS JORDAN.

Lecturing in Pittsburg. The "Iron City" appears to be a good place for lecturers. The Commercial of yesterday

publishes the report of the Mercantile Library course of lectures, given last winter, from which we take the following interesting table. There were eighteen lectures and readings given, with

From sale of season tickets	4411 91	
EXPENDITURES.		\$6563 91
Amount paid lecturers	2865-00 780-00	
other expenses	809-54	
		\$4494.54
Net proceeds of lectures		\$2049·37

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Condonation.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Paxson. This morning the Judge decided the divorce case of Bronson vs. Bronson, in which the husband sued for the divorce on the ground of adultery by the wife. The admitted facts of the case were that the wife was living a life or prostitution in a house of ill fame, and the husband filed his petition for a divorce; subsequently he met her in the street, and at her invitation, accompanied her to her room and passed the night with her.

She continued her dissolute course, and after this he filed a new petition, founded upon repeated breaches of the conjugal yow. She, however, pleaded that by admitting her into his embrace after the filing of the first petition he condoned her offense killed his

his first petition be condoned her offense, killed his cause for divorce, and must continue her husband. After full hearing the Court decided that the law of the land was in favor of the woman, and she must remain the wife of Bronson. Goforth for libellant;

Ford for respondent			-
We	ather Re	ports.	
JULY 9, 9 A. M.	Wind,	Weather,	T
Plaister Cove	W.	showery.	- 59
Halifax	s. W.	cloudy.	
Portland	E. N.	E. clear.	
Boston	N.W.	clear.	
New York	W. N.	W. do.	
Philadelphia	N.	do.	
Philadelphia	N. W.	do.	
Washington	N. W.	do.	
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	do.	
Lonisville	S W.	do.	
Mobile	N. W.	do.	
New Orleans	···N.	do.	
Key West	Cent.	cloudy.	
Havana	THE .	clear.	
Richmond	N.	do.	
Charleston		do.	
Savannah	N. N.	E. do.	
Savannah	N. W.	do.	
Oswego	W.	do.	
PRESIDED	1 H 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	do	
Pittsburg	S. W.	do.	
Chicago	s. w.	do.	

... The President of the Miami University has been compelled to request the dents not to whistle in the halls, to request the young lady stu-

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

in Europe.

The Result of Bismarck's Intrigues

Movements of Troops

Startling from North Carolina.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Question.

LONDON, July 9 .- The questions at issue between France and Prussia relative to the Spanish crown create some uneasiness in English markets. Both here and at Liverpool breadstuffs and cotton are uncertain in tone, and the prices made are irregular. This is altogether due to the possibility of a continental war. The same influence is operating at Manchester on the market for cotton goods and yarns.

The general excitement does not seem to have abated. The threatened rupture still forms the topic for newspaper comment and for ordinary conversation among the people throughout Europe, while the better opinion seems to be that

war will be at last avoided. Despatches received from some quarters of movements of troops, strengthening of garrisons, and the departure of fleets are well calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions. The following facts, rumors, and editorial opinions are gathered from many sources by telegraph

The Austrian Government is preparing to form a permanent camp near the Prussian frontier. She has had this plan in contemplation for a long time.

The Compileation the Result of Bismarck's Intrigues.

London, July 9.—The North German Gazette (Berlin) in its leading article to-day, says the French press is imprudent and wild on the action taken by Prussia on the Spanish question. The selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern depends solely on the Spanish Cortes and not on the wishes of foreign powers. Paris is much excited to-day by rumors that Prussia is actively arming at all the Baltic ports.

The French corps d'armee now operating against the rebels in Algeria, under General Wimpfen, has been recalled. The Gazette de France, of Paris, says the Duc de Gramont's declaration in the Corps Legislatif recently is equivalent to a French ultimatum. The present situation is the result of Bismarck's intrigues.

The Journal des Debats (Paris) says the policy of the French Government on the Spanish question threatens to make all Spaniards unite on the Prince of Hohenzollern. Prime Minister Ollivier yesterday informed the French Senate that the offer of the crown to a Prussian was the act of General Prim, and was not binding on the Spanish Government.

The French Minister of War has issued an order to all generals commanding, requiring them to report to the War Office immediately the condition of the troops, arsenals, ammunition, etc., in their respective departments. This Morning's Quotations

LONDON, July 9-11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼, and for account, 92¾. American securities flat. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90; of 1865, old. 90; and of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 87¼. Rallways flat. Erie, and of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 87%. Railways flat. Erie, 18%; Illinots Central, 113%; Atlantic and Great

Western, 27%.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—11-30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 93 d.; Orleans, 10d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, July 9—11-30 A. M.—Linseed oil firm at £31 108, @£32. Common rosin easier at 58, 9d. @68. fine rosin firm. Turpentine easier at 30s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, July 9—130 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for mency and 92% for account. American securities are quiet. United States 5-20s, 1862, 89%; 1865, and 6974; 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 87%. Eric Railway, old, 89%; 1867, 89%; 10-408, 87%; Erie Railway, 18%; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 27%.
Liverpool., July 9-1 30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull and irregular; middling uplands, 9%d.@9%d.; midding Orieans, 9%d.@9%d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Wheat quiet. Pork quiet.

PARIS, July 9—2 P. M.—The Bourse opened excited again this morning. Rentes 70f. 25e., or 25 centimes lower than the closing figures of last pight.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax: Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The Senate amendments to the Tariff and Tax bill being before the House Mr. Davis, of New York, moved to suspend the rules so as to strike out of the bill all relating to the income tax. The motion was negatived-yeas 65, nays 115.

The Senate omendment on the income tax, making the rate 234 per cent. was agreed to, and the amendment to continue it for two years was rejected.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Saratoga Races. SARATOGA, July 9 .- One hundred and fifty

horses are here in training stables and in readiness for the races, which will commence next Thursday. There are also a few horses here already from Canada, under the order admitting them in bond, and others are expected. From six to ten horses will start in the steeple chase. The President is expected to attend the meeting on Thursday.

The Stock and Money Market. The Stock and Money Market.

New York, July 9.—Stocks quiet. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold. 111%. 5-20s, 1862. ceupon. 111%; do. 1864. do., 111%; do. 1865. do., 111%; do. 1865. new, 110%; do. 1865. 110%; do. 1865. 110%; do. 1865. new, 110%; do. 1865. 110%; do. 1865. New York Central and Hudson River, 99: Eric, 23; Reading, 103%; Adams Express, 68%; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 100%; Illinois Central, 140%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109%; Chicago and Rock Island, 116%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Western Union Telegraph, 343%.

New York Produce Market. New York, July 9 — Cotton declining; sales 400 bales, at 20c. Flour steady, with sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat firm; sales of 3500 bushels No. 1 at 4131; No. 2 at \$1'12@1 25; and White Michigan at 1105. Corn stady. \$1.65. Corn steady; sales 28,000 bushels. Oats firm but quiet. Provisions steady. Whisky dull at \$1.

-The heat of June seems not to have prevented the inward glowing of youth in Wilmington, N. C., where thirty-six marriages took place during the month, ten of colored couples and twenty-six of white.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A County of North Carolina in a State of Ig-

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9 .- Governor Holden has issued a proclamation declaring Caswell county in a state of insurrection. His proclamation, published this morning, sets forth no reasons for so doing. No outrages have been reported in that county since the death of Mr. Stevens two months since.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, July 9, 1870.

As usual, on the last day of the week, there is a lively demand for money, owing to the activity prevailing at the Stock Board, and the drain from tourists and pleasure-seekers is considerable. There is, however, a good supply of money both at the banks and among private lenders, and with a liberal disposition to eccommodate on good securities and at fair rates, the market may fairly be designated active

and easy.
We quote call loans at about four per cent. on choice collaterals, and prime discounts at 6@7 per cent, the latter for 60 days or over. Gold is only moderately active, but exceedingly firm, all the sales up to noon ranging from

Government bonds are quiet, and, like coin, steady at last night's closing sales.
At the Stock Board there was a fair business

done, but prices were quite firm. In city securities there were small sales of the new sixes at Reading Rallroad was steady, with sales at 51%. Sales of Pennsylvania at 57%, and Lehigh Valley at 58. 29% was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38% for Catawissa preferred.

In the balance of the list the only sale was in Manufacturers' Bank at 31. 45 was bid for Second and Third Streets Railroad; 23 6 for Spruce and Pine, and 14% for Hestonville. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street.

CD. 95%

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 46 S. Third MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 46 S. Third Street, Philadelphila, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114%@115%; do., 1862, 111%@111%; do. 1864, 111%@111%; do. 1865, 111%@111%; do. 1865, new, 110%@110%; do. 1867, do. 110%@110%; do. 1868, do., 110%@110%; 10-408, 108%@108%; U. S. 20 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114%@114%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112@112%; Silver, 107%@169, Union Pacific R. R. 181 Mort. Bonds, \$845@855; Central Pacific R. R., \$900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$780@790.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, July 9 .- Seeds-Cloverseed and Timothy are dull and nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2.25.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quereitron at \$30 per ton.

There is not much activity in the Flour market, There is not much activity in the Flour market, there being very little demand, except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at \$5@5-25; extras at \$5-25@5-50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5-75@6-75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6-25@6-75; Ohio do. do. at \$6-25@7; and fancy brands at \$7-50@8-50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5-25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

Corn Meal nothing doing. The Wheat market is quiet at yesterday a quotations. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$142@145; Western at \$136@140, and Pennsylvania white at \$153. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at \$1@102, and Penusylvania at \$108@110. Corn is dull at the recent decline; sales of yellow at \$106@108, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.04. Oats move slowly, with sales of Pennsylvania at 62@64c., and Western at 60@62c. In Barley and Mait nothing Whisky is dull and has a downward tendency, We quote Western Iron-bound at 97c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marins News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)
QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—Arrived, steamship Caba, from New York for Liverpool.
(By Telegraph.)
New York, July 9.—Arrived, steamship Hermann, from Bremen.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA...... JULY 9 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M.......72 | 11 A. M......79 | 2 P. M.....83 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S.

Stetson & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Koodoo, McLeod, Geneva, L. Westergaard & Co. Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Eeston, with mase to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mase to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Marine, Reed, 2 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Weish—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 14 days from Fonce, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Br. brig E. A. Barnard, Willeby, 11 days from Ha-Br. brig E. A. Barnard, Willeby, 11 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, 7 days from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippinger,

Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Walker, from Morris River. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 9. — The following boats left this morning in tow: _____ Coal and Iron Co. No. 114, with lumber to Patter-

son & Lippincett.
Louisa, with lumber, for New York.
Eilie, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Co.
Martha Jane and Coal and Iron Co. No. 136, with Coal, for Wilmington.

Two Brothers and Sarah Stokes, with coal to

Manhattan, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co. MEMORANDA.
Steamers Missouri, Edwards, for Havana, and El Cid, Nickerson, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Virgo, Bulkley, from Savannah, arrived at New York yesterday.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

yesterday.
Steamer Hammonia, Meir, from New York June
28 for Hamburg, arrived at Plymouth Sib inst., and Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 7th inst.
Schrs W. C. Atweter, Parker, hence, and H. A.
Taber, Bowman, hence for Fall River, arrived at

New York yesterday.

Schrs Black Diamond, Morrill, hence for Rockport; Transit, Rackett, do. for Boston; and H. A.
Taber, Bowman, do. for Fall River, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schrs Maggie J. Chadwick, Gage, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, from Harwich for do., arrived at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Schrs Addie M. Berd, Merrill, from Vinalhaven for

Orleans for do., arrived at Holmes' Hole 7th 1834,